1909.10

(Education)

File No-181-09

Sl No. 1-5

Spread of primary Education in the State

on

G R S 59] 263

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

1909–10
(Education)

File No. 181–09

Serial Nos. 1–5

Papers Filed.

Month August, 1910

SUBJECT

Spread of Primary Education in the State

PREVIOUS REFERENCES	LATER REFERENCES

GRS 11] 1909 10

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Education)

NOTES

File No 181-09

FILE HEADING

Spread of Primary Education in the State

From

No	Dated	Received

Diary No	Enclos.	Spare Copies	Serial No

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER

NOTES AND ORDERS

GPB -30 000—20 3 06

G R S 12]
General and Revenu Secretariat

File No 187 of 1909

Serial No	
	1 A draft of the Dy of Edn, received from the 2d Counsellor, is subd to the Dewan for approval before issue — 16-11-09
f2 16 11 09	3280/16-11-09 Vide draft appd on 15-11-09
	2 Donelly 16/11
	1 To The Dy of Education No 4260 of 18-11-09 Calls for a report on certain points connected with the Scheme for providing a larger spread of Primary Education in the State
	2 From The Dy of Education No 9184/668 of 16/26 3 10 Submits the report called for
	3 Mr Wew has furnished all the information called for
	4 Sketches showing the existing Schools in Bhavnagar, Kolar, Hassan

NOTE—Contn sheet

GLb— 000— / 1 0

Serial No

and Chitaldrug are also sent. Similar Sketches for Tumkur & Shimoga are not yet received.

5 The initial Cost for extending primary education at the 6 Distt Centres ~~except~~ Bangalore & Mysore will be about Rs 6000 and the annual recurring expenditure Rs 22500.

6 For Bangalore & Mysore the cost is estimated by Mr. Bhatha as shown below —

	Initial	Recurring
Bangalore -	Rs 10,000	Rs 45,000
Mysore -	Rs 13,500	Rs 60,600

7 Mr. Bhatha seems to have overestimated the cost as well as the per centage of pupils that will attend the Schools sent

4/4/40 SG

4/4/40 ... 7 ... Secretary

5/4/40

NOTE—Contn sheet

GRS 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 187 of 1909-10

Serial No

8 The statement seems to show that the existing schools are not made full use of. It is a matter for consideration whether efforts should not first be made to improve the existing schools & enlarge them where necessary before opening new schools. In either case additional expenditure will be necessary & if such funds for the extension of 200 are provided some improvement may be attempted In the V.S budget- a sum of 5000 Rs is provided for new schools but this is generally meant for expenditure in the rural parts & not in towns.

3311

2nd Dy

CB
12/4/10

9 I presume that the estimate is based chiefly on considerations of distance for the pupils For in those cases in which the numbers attending the schools are given, it is seen that they form only a small fraction of the school-age (boys) population If all the numbers attend it is probable that larger schools will have

NOTE—Contn sheet

Serial No

to be provided at greater cost

10 The estimate submitted is for an initial cost of 6000 Rs & for a recurring expenditure of 22,500 Rs This is obviously a rough estimate I think that many of the existing schools are capable of accommodating more pupils, and ~~it~~ that will probably take a long while before all the boys that ought to be in school are made to attend I therefore propose that as a beginning, we provide for, an initial cost of 5000 Rs & a recurring cost of 20000 Rs for the expansion of primary Education in the next year's budget

11 All the eight Head Quarters ~~but~~ towns will be considered to be within the purview of this Scheme A School Committee will be appointed out of the Municipal body with whom ~~the~~ ~~he~~ one or two head masters will be associated. Their duty will be to ~~to~~ prepare ~~&~~ and keep a list of children of 7 to 12 years of age

NOTE—Contn sheet

Serial No

and take a monthly survey of those who do & who do not attend a school, and to induce parents to send the latter to a school. The existing schools will be resorted to in the first instance, and when they are full, they (Committee) should apply (through the Director) to the G-G for new schools, which will be provided accg to needs gradually We may have to lay apart more money in coming years but that is inevitable & it is possible that economy in other respects may set free some more funds for this purpose

12 I have made the demand very modest in the beginning as it is necessary to be economical & and to get the full value of every pie we spend on this necessary item

13 In this Connection, I should like to quote ~~a few~~ one or two sentences from a recent article on Indian Education by Prof Sadler Mg Exc

Note—Contn sheet

Serial No

Indian Education has never had enough money spent upon it It is anaemic for want of proper subsidy It is in great measure mechanical and sterile because it has been virtually starved" "In England and Wales, public authorities spend, per head of population, almost exactly as much every week as the Indian Government spends in the course of a year"

5850
29-4-10

Dewan-

Hrg
27/4/10
MM

14 The details of the Est^d Cost are not given - Arrangements may be made with Treasurer of Bazaar -
Circulate & if approved by H^r Councillor include in Budget
Hrg 1 June

15 Circulate
MM
9/6/10
MM
H^r H^r

2432
10 6 10

16 I fully favor the Scheme for the Expansion of primary Education in the State The beginning proposed by the Revd Councillor is a modest one Compared with

Note—Contn sheet

GRS 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 187 of 1909-10

Serial No

the demand made by Municipal Education
I should like to see the details of the scheme before it is finally sanctioned & Commencement may be made in 2 or 3 districts
BK/
10/6/10

17 B & W
Please furnish details of cost
BK
10/6/10
MM

18 Draft calling for detailed estimates is put up.
VMM
19/6/10

19 Subs to 2nd Counsellor for perusal before issue
MM
20/6/10

20 The estimate may be called for But still I think that we should have the provision in the budget Its existence will show that the need is

4075

Note—Contn sheet

GRS 12]
General and Revenue
Secretariat

File No 181 of 1909-10

Serial No

recognised by Government & ~~that~~ induce the Dispr General to devise a proper scheme & to utilise the provision

21/6/10

4 Record 67 Sr

CR 25/6/10

25/6/10

25/6/10 22 Secretariat 28/6/10

23 Issue draft & resubmit to Dewan

CR 29/6/10

3 24 To the Dpl of Edn No 11114 dt 30/6/10

Calls for detailed information regarding cost etc for the extension of primary education in Hassan and Tumkur.

677 5-7-10

25 Awaited

Dpl 3/7/10

CR 7/7/10

NOTE—Contn sheet

GRS 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat

Edn. File No 181 of 1909-10

Serial No. 4

From the Dept of Edn
No 677/50 dt 20/7/10

Submits revised estimates showing the cost for opening more primary schools in the Tumkur town together with a plan showing the sites of the new schools proposed to be opened

2b) The Dept has not sent the estimates for the Hassan town

2c) He states that accommodation in the present buildings of the Anglo Vernacular School and the Hindustani Boys' School, at Tumkur is not sufficient. He makes the following recommendations —

1. That the old Jail buildings may be placed at the disposal of the Edn Deptt.

2. That Sites may be reserved in the Western & Southern

NOTE—Contn sheet

Serial No

extensions of the Timkur town for Schools This ought to have formed the Subject of a Separate Communication

28) The provision of Rs 10000 entered in the Budget for the expansion of primary education in Hassan & Timkur, has been Struck out from the final Budget!

Submitted
Issuing
28/7/10

5 From the Dy Cl of Edn
No 937/63 dt 25/7/10

Submits Revised estimates of the cost required for opening more primary Schools in the Hassan town.

29) The cost for extending primary education in Timkur and Hassan is estimated as shown below.—

Serial No

Tumkur

Estt charges for opening 3 & more Schools — Rs 248 pm or Rs 2,976 pa

Furniture and apparatus lump sum grant — Rs 650 (non-recurring)

Hassan

Estt charges for opening 4 more Schools — Rs 135 pm or Rs 1620 pa

Furniture & apparatus lump sum grant — 240 (non-Recurring)

30) Thus the total Recurring charge Regd is Rs 4,596 and the non-Recurring charge Rs 890

31) In the case of Tumkur Some addl cost will have to be incurred for providing buildings, whereas in the case of Hassan, buildings are stated to be available for all the 4 new Schools proposed to be opened

Vrm sng 26/5/10

32 The provision entered originally in the Budget & then deld is said to have been struck out in the final Budget

2nd Committee

Note—Contn sheet

File No. 187 of 1909-11

Serial No 33

218.

I would begin with one ~~Schoo~~ place at least as an experiment. Perhaps we may be able to find some money by reappropriation later on

Hy
CR 12

Dewan 27/7/10

7131
1910

Dear - The recently published Blue book on Primary Edn^n seems the most important - I have sent for it. Perhaps your papers may be filed for the present

Yrs sincerely
HWW

Subj^t to 2^nd Councillor's approval

hm
8/8/10

Seen
Hy

8/8/10 File [for 2 copies of the Blue book referred to for use in our office]

CR
10/8/10
12

This may be filed. A draft letter asking for the book is separately submitted.

Sd/ [illegible]
[illegible]-55,000-27-4-09

File hm
10/8/10

GOVERNMENT PRESS

August 191(

ent record]

SECTION
FILE No MEMO

orwards CERTAIN No. copies of First Proof of

No 181 of 1909-10 (Spread of Primary
cation in the State) pp 1-4 & 1-5
1 13 & 1-13

ıer with originals, (with a request that the same may be checked
eturned *at an early date* with Print' order noted thereon as
ed by Government in Proceedings No 3463 76—Cir 42, dated
May 1892

Asst Superintendent, Govt Press

The Secretary to Govt,
Gen & Rev Departments,
Bangalore

Corrected proof sent
to the Press on 12-5-11
at 2-30 P.M.

N B—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be copied, or slip pasted on this form

GPB—30 000—03 2 11

4260
Edn 180-09-1 dt 18 11 09

The 2 G. of Ed

Draft to issue after approval by the Dewan

Govt has under consideration the question of providing for compulsory primary education in the State. With a view to ascertain how the matter has elsewhere been practically dealt with, Your predecessor was deputed to study the working of Compulsory Ed as it exists in the State of Baroda. He has submitted a full interesting report

[illegible] additional
[illegible] required for
[illegible] from
[illegible] in the city of Mysore
- Rs. 10,000, in round
[illegible] the annual recurring cost
at 1,05,600 Rs

2 It is the present in-
tention of Govt to proceed by
~~stages~~ [illegible]

2- In the view of Govt,
it is unnecessary to begin
by making education compul-
sory by law It would be
better to select two or three
places where Schools may
be provided in sufficiently
large numbers and in

Convenient places to ~~Suffice~~ serve conveniently for all the school going children Either the Municipal Commissioners or a special Committee may be made to exert ~~Use~~ their influence with the Parents to send all the School going boys and girls (between 6 & 12 yrs of age) to the School and if this would not work satisfactorily, and after gaining some experience a regulation might be introduced to compel such attendance

3. ~~It~~ I am therefore ~~Dr~~ ~~Ex~~ ~~Ma~~ ~~Ce~~ ~~Ti~~ ~~Ve~~ ~~Ch

Towns in the State

1 Population

2. School-going population

3 No. of existing schools with no of pupils in each grade (Kannada - primary)

(a) Govt (b) aided Mission

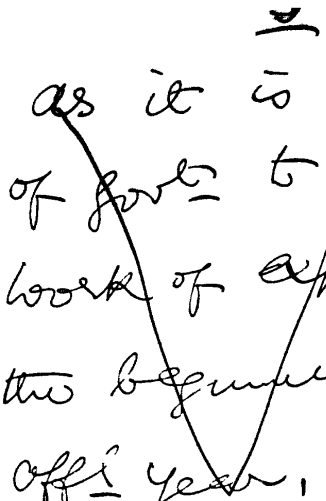
(c) other aided (d) Private

4 No. required to provide for all children

(a school must generally be available within a convenient distance - say 2 for org. 1 - each child should contain a sufficient no. of pupils

Maps should be sent up if possible, with existing & required schools marked thereon. An approximate estimate of cost should also be appended.

I am to request



as it is the intention of Govt to initiate this work of expansion from the beginning of the next fin year, the ~~work~~ project ~~is to be treated~~ as the ~~work~~ project may ~~should~~ receive

that this ~~matter~~ may receive very early attention

Thanks

H Govind
Secy

Thanks
15 Nov

Hyn
8/11/9

3

Nov
15/11/07

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE,

No 9184 / 668. Encs. 6 Bangalore, 16 / 26 March 1910.

From

J. Weir Esq., M.A.,
~~H J BHABHA, Esq., C.E.~~
Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To

C S Balasundaram Iyer Esq., B.A.,
Offg Secretary to the Government of H H the Maharaja
of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore

SIR

With reference to your No. 4260 / Ed 181-09-1 dated 18th November 1909, I have the honor to forward herewith a consolidated statement of the probable cost of providing primary education in each of the District Headquarter towns as estimated by the Deputy Inspectors.

Population. In estimating the present population the figures of the latest available census have been taken For purposes of comparison the figures of the census of 1901 have been given in a separate column.

School going population. Where no special census has been taken it has been assumed that the total population of school going age is 15% of the total assured present population. If the figures of the special census are correct, the estimate of 15 % would appear to be too low.

Pupils of Primary Classes The table gives the total number of pupils actually attending primary classes, viz. the Infant Class and the First, Second and Third Standards.

Pupils unprovided for. This column gives the estimated numb

4

was the entire

to the Incant

Yours Lato-

of pupils of the primary grade for whom accommodation must be provided Here there is ample scope for diversity of opinion, and the figures can only be accepted as guesses at the truth.

Number of schools required. The number of schools required has been fixed in each case with special reference to the needs of the town Where the population is more crowded a larger school has been arranged for, so that the number of schools proposed in different towns is not directly proportional to the number of scholars

Estimated cost The estimated cost includes Masters, peons, houserent, and contingencies Instead of paying houserent as proposed, it would be far more satisfactory in the long run to erect suitable school buildings

Comparison with Mr. Bhabha's estimate. It will be seen that the estimate provides for 2545 pupils out of a population of 51917 at an annual cost of Rs 16,782. Mr Bhabha's estimate for Bangalore provides for 5000 pupils out of a population of 69,447 at a cost of Rs.45012 The present estimate provides for 4 9 per cent of the total population, while Mr Bhabha's estimate provides for 7.2 per cent of the total population. This discrepancy is partly due to the fact that the present estimate provides only for a four years' course of primary education, while Mr Bhabha'estimates for a five or six years' course for boys. Again the average yearly cost per pupil in the present estimate is a little over Rs.6½ while in Mr Bhabha's estimate it is a little over Rs 9 per pupil This is due to the fact that Mr Bhabha estimates at a higher rate for masters, peons and houserent. Similarly in the case of Mysore Mr Bhabha estimates for 6697 additional children out of a population of 68111 at a cost of Rs.60,600, that is 9 8 per cent of the population at an average cost of a little over Rs.9 As a check on these estimates it may be pointed out that on June 30th 1909 the total number of primary pupils on the rolls was 61,684 and the total cost for the year was Rs.3,10,492 which gives an average of a little over Rs 5 per pupil But this average is low on account of the fact that many pupils are educated in rent-free buildings

5

Total initial and recurring cost. The estimate of the of pupils to be provided for in Hassan is obviously too low, and it would be safer to raise the total number of pupils for whom accommodation is to be provided, to 3000. Also some of the estimates for establishment are rather low and it would be better to take an average of Rs.7½ per pupil making the total annual cost about Rs.22,500 The initial expenditure for 3000 pupils would be about Rs.6000.

Sketches showing the approximate position of the proposed ne schools in Chikmagalur, Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug are forwarded herewith. Similar sketches for Tumkur and Shimoga have not yet been received

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

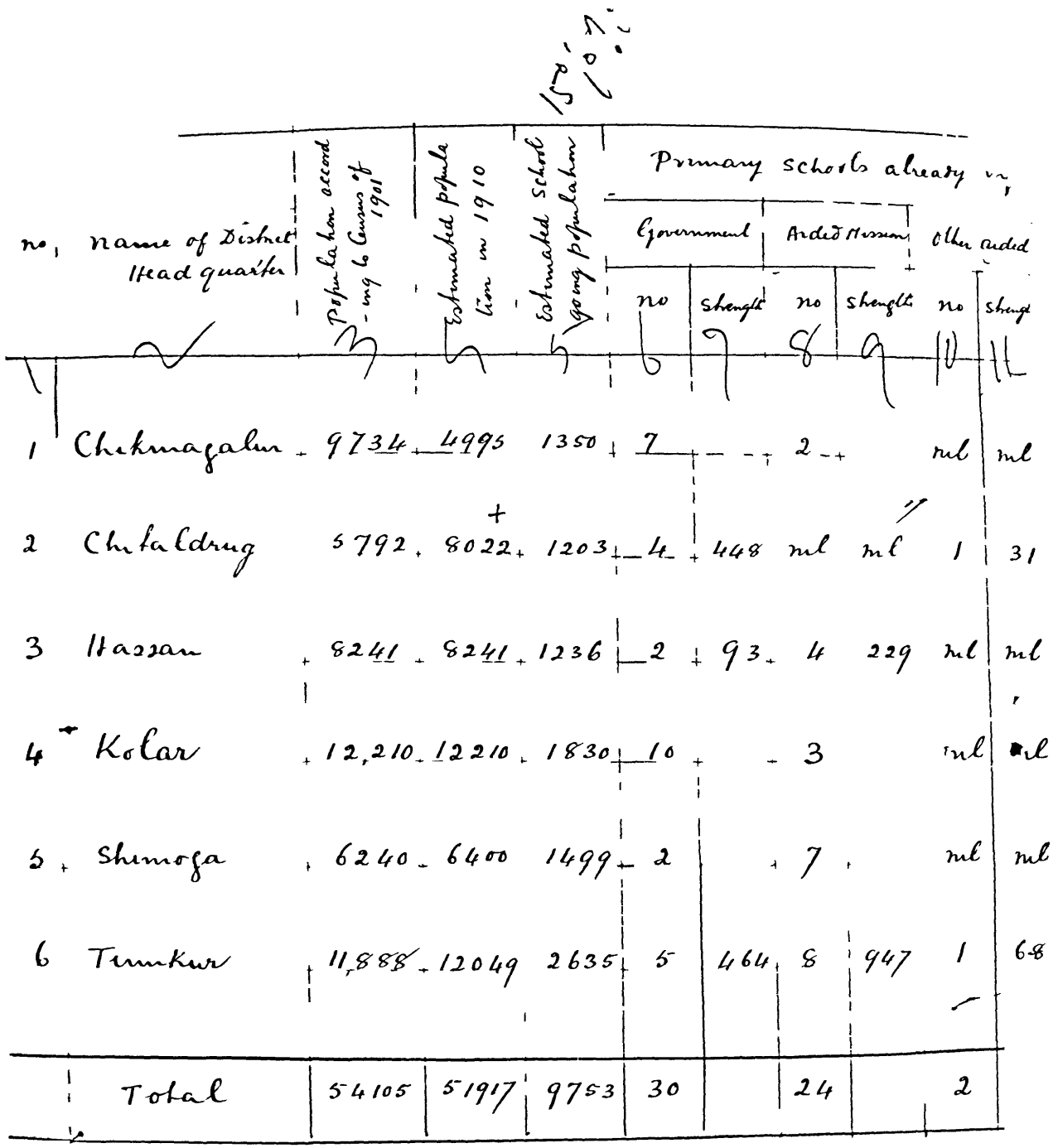
Your most obedient servant,

d C Weir

Inspector General.

L.B.

6



no.	Name of District Head quarter	Population according to Census of 1901	Estimated population in 1910	Estimated School going population	Primary schools already in, Government no	Government strength	Aided Institutions no	Aided Institutions strength	Other aided no	Other aided strength
1	Chikmagalur	97314	4995	1350	7		2		nil	nil
2	Chitaldrug	5792 + 8022	1203		4	448	nil	nil	1	31
3	Hassan	8241	8241	1236	2	93	4	229	nil	nil
4	Kolar	12,210	12210	1830	10		3		nil	nil
5	Shimoga	6240	6400	1499	2		7		nil	nil
6	Tumkur	11,888	12049	2635	5	464	8	947	1	68
	Total	54105	51917	9753	30		24		2	

Mysore

Mysore

ee ate	Total		no of pupils to be provided for	no of Schools required	Estimated Cost yearly	Remarks
trength	no	Strength				
13	15	15				
	10		5-80	10	Rs 4866	
ml	5-	479	300	7	1692	+ a more recent estimate gives total population 6360 children under 15 years - 2501
29	10	401	90	3	900	This is obviously underestimated
1469	26		364	4	2856	
	11	714	461	4	3696	
34	15	1513	750	3	2772	
	77		2545	31	16782	

Gwein

Inspector General of Education

in Mysore

15/3/1910

G. R. 26]

7

Diary No of letter replied to 6932

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the 190

Date of issue 30 6 10
2 7 10

Signed by mr BJK

264 181-09
File No
Serial No 3

No 11119 Edn/181-09
1930 6 10

To
The Govt of Orissa

Sir,

I am with reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No 9187/668 dt the 16th March 1910 regarding the expansion of primary education in the State, directed to state that Govt are of opinion that a beginning may be made by introducing the Scheme

over

SUBJECT

8

at Tumkur and Hassan
ent to request that (in order to enable the issue of final orders
with be so good as to furnish
detailed estimates, the number
of ~~the~~ additional primary schools
required in those two
places and the cost involved

I have etc

[illegible]
20/6/10
For Secy

[illegible]
19/6/10

[illegible]
21/6/10

List of enclosures,

[illegible]
28/6/10

Copied by [illegible]

Examined by [illegible]

GPB—10 000—23 5-08

D 524 Ed 187-09 21

Edn 81]

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

No 677 / 650 Bangalore, 20th J u l y 1910.

Map of Hotel house detached from the college & Assistants Office of Insp of Edn

From,

J.Weir, Esq.,M.A ,

~~H J BHABHA, Esq, M A~~

Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To,

C S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esq.,B.A.,

Offg.Secretary to the Government of H H the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments

SIR,

1564

With reference to your No 11119/Ed 181-09 dated 30th June 1910, I have the honour to forward herewith a revised estimate for the new schools for primary education to be started in Tumkur with a plan showing the sites of the proposed new schools This estimate was framed, after a personal inspection of the town, and the Palyas within municipal limits, and provides for eight schools at a monthly cost of Rs 248 as compared with the original estimate of three schools at a monthly cost of Rs 231 One of the schools originally suggested has been replaced by two Hindustani boys' schools and two Hindustani girls' schools in the centre of the town, and two Kannada boys' schools in the extreme north east and north west corners of the municipality. In the north west corner there is no suitable building available at present, so that the amount provided for this school will not be utilized for some time to come.

2. In addition to the recurring charge of Rs 248 monthly, a lump sum grant of Rs 650 for equipping the schools with furniture and apparatus will also be necessary.

3

GPH—1500—9 8-09

3. Steps must be taken to secure and repair the old Police Station Building in Santhepet for locating the Mahomedan boys' school

4 The present Anglo-Vernacular School building is overcrowded, and some of the lowest classes are held in part of the old headmaster's house on the opposite side of the road the Hindustani boys' school is held in another building in the same compound Both of these are overcrowded, and arrangements should be made at an early date to improve matters

If the old Taluk Cutcherry can be placed at the disposal of the education department, it can be made suitable for school purposes at much less expense than a new building would cost Half of this building is unoccupied, and if the lock up and excise office which at present occupy diagonally opposite corners can be located elsewhere the primary classes of the Anglo-Vernacular School can be accommodated in one half, and the Empress Girls' School in the other half after the necessary alterations are made.

5 With a view to replacing rented buildings by school buildings in the future, it is desirable to reserve sites in central situations in the new extensions, and I therefore recommend that a site should be reserved for a Kannada boys' school in the Western extension behind the old oil mills, and a site or sites for a Kannada boys' school and Mahomedan boys' and girls' schools in the Southern extension near the Barr lines

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Inspector General.

Statement showing the Schools to be newly started in the town of Tumkur together with the cost of Establishment.

No	Name of School.	Details of the Establishment.	Amount Rs	a	p	Total cost of each School. Rs	a	p	Remarks.
	Hindustani Boys' School, Santegrect to be held in the old Police station building	1 Master	10	-	-				The old Police station is a Govt. building (To be repaired)
		1 Peon	6	-	-				
		Contingencies		8	-	16	8	-	
2	Hosa Agrahara Kannada Boys School, Western Extension	1 Head Master	15						
		1 First Assistant	12	-					
		2 Asst. Masters on Rs 10/- each	20	-					
		1 Peon	6	-	-				
		Contingencies	2	-					
		House rent	15	-	-	70			House available.
3	Kannada Boys' School, Southern Extension	1 Head Master	15	-					
		1 First Assistant	12	-	-				
		2 Asst. Masters on Rs 10/ each	20						
		1 Peon	6	-					
		Contingencies	2		-				
		House rent	15		-	70			House available
	Hindustani Boys' School	1 Master	10	-	-				

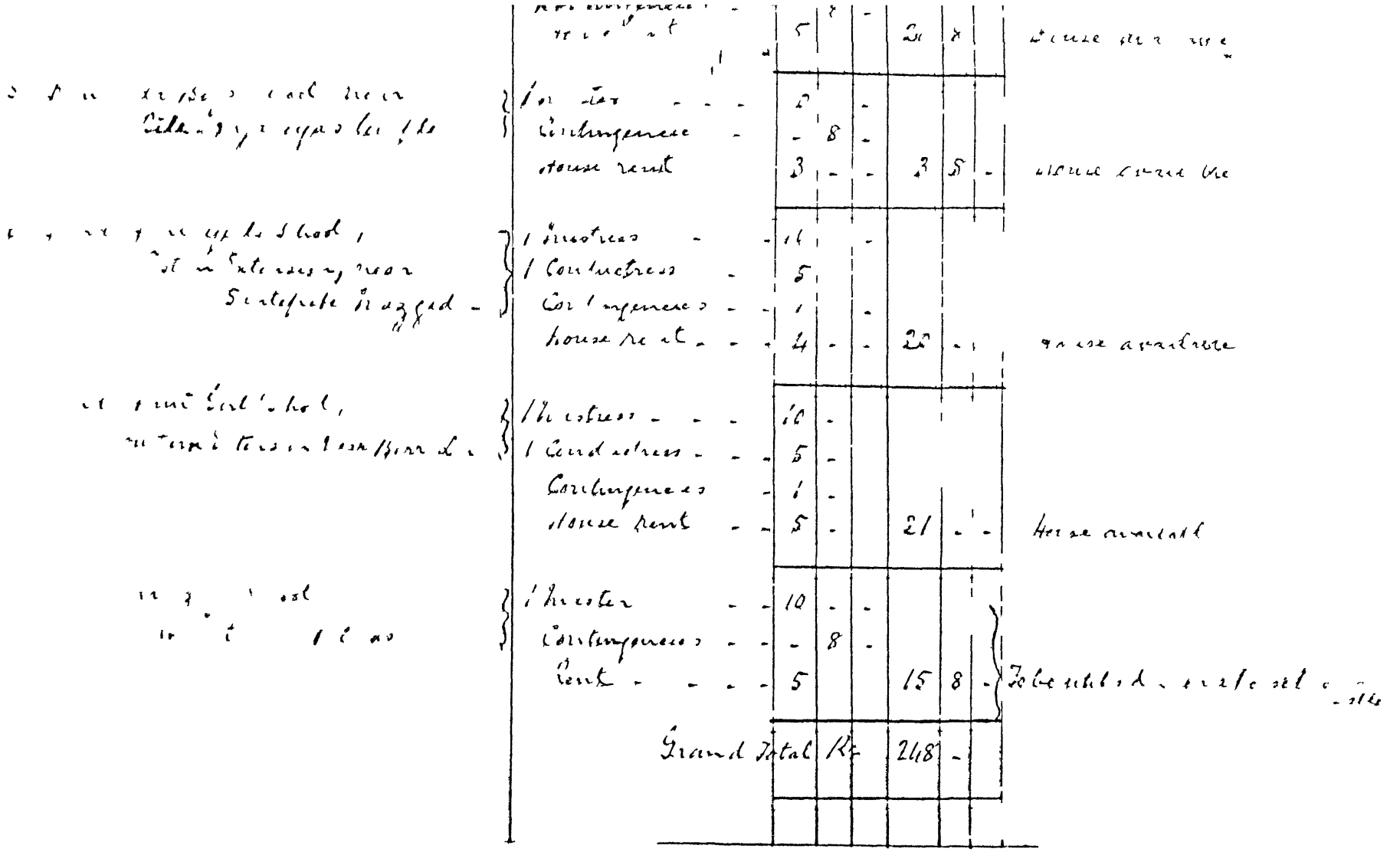
		Contingencies	-	8	-				
		House rent	5			21	8		House available.
5	Kannada Boys School near Bilk. Anjaneya's temple	1 Master	10	-	-				
		Contingencies	-	8	-				
		House rent	3	-	-	13	8	-	House available
6	Hindustani Girls' School, Western Extension; near Santesbete Maggid	1 Mistress	10		-				
		1 Conductress	5						
		Contingencies	1	-	-				
		House rent	4	-	-	20	-	-	House available
7	Hindustani Girls' School, Southern Extension, near Barr Lines	1 Mistress	10	-					
		1 Conductress	5	-	-				
		Contingencies	1	-					
		House rent	5	-		21	-	-	House available
8	Kannada Boys School North West four Palya	1 Master	10	-	-				
		Contingencies	-	8	-				
		Rent	5	-	-	15	8	-	To be utilised when a house becomes available.
		Grand Total	Rs			248	-	-	

Bangalore,
20th July 1920

J Wen
Inspector General.

Statement showing the Schools to be newly started in the town of Tumkur together with the cost of Establishment.

	Name of School.	Details of the Establishment.	Amount Rs	As	P	Total cost of each School. Rs	As	P	Remarks.
1	Hindustani Boys' School, Santegrat to be held in the old Police Station building	1 Master	10	-	-				The old Police station is a Govt. building (To be repaired)
		1 Peon	6	-	-				
		Contingencies		8	-	16	8	-	
2	Hosa Appahara Kannada Boys School, Western Extension	1 Head Master	15	-					
		1 First Assistant	12	-					
		2 Asst. Masters on Rs 10/- each	20	-					
		1 Peon	6	-	-				
		Contingencies	2	-					
		House rent	15	-	-	70			House available.
3	Kannada Boys' School, Southern Extension	1 Head Master	15	-					
		1 First Assistant	12	-					
		2 Asst. Masters on Rs 10/ each	20	-	-				
		1 Peon	6	-					
		Contingencies	2	-	-				
		House rent	15		-	70			House available
4	Hindustani Boys' School	1 Master	10	-					



Ed 187-09 30

Edn 81]

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE,

No 937/63 Enc 1 Bangalore, 25 July 1910.

From

J. WEIR, ESQ, M A,

Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer Esq., B.A.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of H H the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to your No.11119 / Ed.181-09 dated 30th June 1910 and in continuation of my No.677 / 50 dated 20th July 1910, I have the honor to forward herewith a revised estimate as prepared by the Deputy Inspector, for the Primary schools to be opened in Hassan. The estimate provides for four schools at a monthly cost of of Rs 135 as compared with the original estimate for three schools at a monthly cost of Rs 75 Houses are available for the schools in all the localities.

For furniture and equipment a lump sum of Rs.240 should also be sanctioned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J Weir

Inspector General

L.B.

12

31

Details of establishment (Hassan)

(1) Primary School in the Northern Extension -

Rent	Rs	15
Trained Teacher	"	15.
Peon	"	6
Contingencies	"	1
Total	Rs	37.

(2) Primary School in the Weavers' quarters.-

Pent	Rs	10
Trained Teacher	"	15
Peon	"	6
Contingencies	"	1
Total	Rs	32

(3) Hosabeedi Primary School -

Rent	Rs	12
Trained Teacher	"	15
Peon	"	6
Contingencies	"	1
Total	Rs	34

(4) Devagere Primary School -

Pent	Rs	10
Trained Teacher	"	15
Peon	"	6
Contingencies	"	1
Total	Rs.	32

13

Total monthly cost of the four schools -- Rs. 135.

Inspector General

L B

GRS 26]

File No

Serial No

Diary No of letter replied to _____

No 1250 7/8/11

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 19

Date of issue 7/8/11

Signed by B V Lakshmana Rao

To

My dear Sir,

Please refer to this office No 1072 of the 2nd August 1911 forwarding the proofs of pages [illegible] Re-Spread of Primary Education for being printed. The proofs called for have not yet been received. May I request you to kindly send the proofs before this evening if possible

over

SUBJECT

GRS 26]

File No
Serial No

Diary No of letter replied to

No 1072 & 2/8/11
Sd

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* 19

To
The Supdt, Govt Res

Date of issue 2-8-11

Signed by Sd/- BV Lakshmana Rao

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith the accompanying file of papers (Govt 181-09 Jail 605) and to request that they may be printed & got printed at a very early date. Two clean proofs may be sent to this office.

x pages 1 to 31

over

SUBJECT :

Copied mrk 2/8/11

obliged. The matter is very urgent and hence the request.

Yours sincerely

D. B. Ramachandra Murthy
Asstt Supdt, Govt. Press.

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GLP— 0000—2 500

Education in India
By Prof Michael E. Sadler, M.A., L.L.D

For various reasons the problems of Indian Education are becoming, year by year, of more

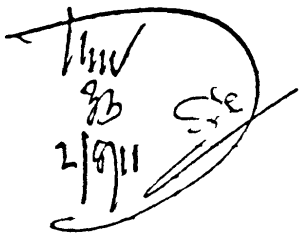
Indian Education January 1910 Page 276

General

Of University education in India the public probably knows more than it does of any other branch of the subject One set of facts, however, may be mentioned in this connexion It is a mistake to attribute "unrest" to a superfluity of graduates who cannot find employment The number has only once exceeded 2,000 in a single year There is ample room for these In 1903 it was found that Indians were employed in more than 16,000 posts which brought in a salary of more than £60 a year, and a young man who has just taken his degree does not expect as much of more serious matter is the multitude of failures It takes 24,000 candidates for matriculation to secure 11,000 passes, of the 11,000 only 1900 survive to take the B.A. degree At Oxford the number of those who fail to matriculate is negligible, and of the 900 who annually matriculate about 650 proceed to their degree Here we may imagine a serious cause of discontent — Spectator

need, seems to become more inscrutable to us as out of the hazy distance of romance they grow distinct before our half-unwillingly arrested attention

upon the end of this week.



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M 2/5/11

G L—20 000—2 9 10

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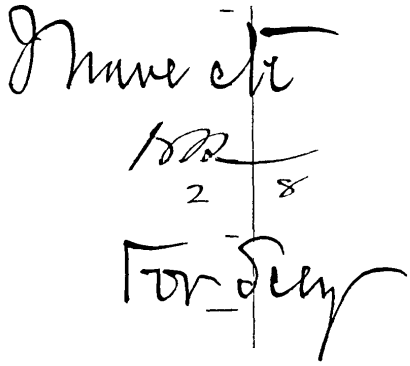

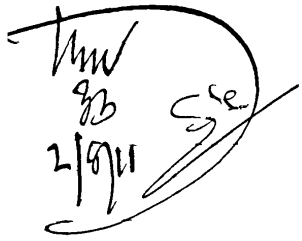

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G 13—20 000—2 J 10

Education in India

By Prof Michael E. Sadler, M.A., L.L.D

For various reasons the problems of Indian Education are becoming, year by year, of more absorbing interest to the Student of Imperial affairs Education is no longer the Cinderella of our political Science We realise that the word, dusty with misunderstandings, means Something far higher than mechanical routine It Signifies an attempt to touch the very springs of national life Educational policy, rightly comprehended, is the central work of Statesmanship And the welfare of the Peoples of India is one of the cardinal obligations of our race

The instinct which turns our thoughts unconsciously towards the crucial issues of the future is turning them towards the East Schopenhauer's prophecy, written in Dresden nearly a hundred years ago, is coming true The influence of the East is penetrating our thoughts not less deeply than did the revival of Greek Literature the thought of Europe in the fifteenth century We feel the Power of the East in world-politics, in religious thought, in philosophical speculation, in literature, in art And to us in Great Britain there can be no heightened sense of the Significance of the East to Europe without a quickening of our interest in India India comes ever nearer to us as communications grow more rapid, illustrations more vivid, world-issues in politics [illegible] discussed and defined And yet, in [illegible] life of India, the mode of [illegible] variety of the need, [illegible] table to us a out of [illegible] they grow dull [illegible] led

Mr. Orange's work, therefore, is opportune in the time of its appearance. We are better prepared than heretofore to appreciate its meaning. It comes to us not as a mere official report — a book which is not a book — from a remote place, and with the unfamiliar, faintly smelling of an Eastern printing press, but as a document of urgent interest, bringing a message and an appeal. This is the first Quinquennial Report of the progress of education in India which has appeared since Mr. Orange left Whitehall to take up the duties of the new office of Director-General of Indian Education. It is not, indeed, the first-fruits of his Stewardship. Other volumes of reports, most of them interesting and some of them vivid, have already appeared under his direction. But this is the greatest of them all. Let us say at once that it is the best of all Quinquennial reports hitherto published. It has mind in it. The arrangement of topics is masterly. The perspective is clear, the proportions just, the style usually dense and firm. There is no fumbling with blocks of statistics, little hack work or padding. Parts of the book, as might be expected, are better than others, because the editor has had to draw upon the contributions of many writers, not all of whom have the power of giving a clear-cut outline to their views. But the reader feels that the whole of the report, or nearly the whole of it, has passed through the co-ordinating brain of the editor-in-chief. There is order, balance, precision in the book (not the mechanical precision of the literary carpenter, but the intellectual precision of a mind which knows what it does not know and has decided what to leave out) to a degree which is rare in official publications. What is still rarer in reports, this one has in it the force which makes a deeper impression on the mind at the second reading than at the first. For anyone who wishes to clear his thoughts as to what may be called Sir

reference of Indian Education, this is the book
it ought to be on the shelves of every public library
in the United Kingdom

"The mechanics of Indian education" the
words are not meant to disparage Mr Bruce's
work True it is that in all grades of official
education in India mere mechanics are apt to
loom too large But no description of Indian
education can be true to its subject unless it
delineates the sharp outlines of a large machine
To discuss the difficult problems which lie in
the background of Indian Government, to analyse
the psychological conditions under which Indian
administrators have to do their work, to measure
the intensity of the new social forces which Indian
education has helped to stir into movement
and with which Indian educators have to cope,
all these things lie outside the special duty of the
Director-General in framing this report The
attentive reader sees that these intricate and
ever menacing questions are in the editor's thoughts
his view of them lies behind his treatment of
the subject, and has determined his selection
of evidence and given colour and intensity to
his argument But the work gains by its self-
imposed reserve and the perusal of it will send
to other sources of information, perhaps even to
India itself, many of those readers who desire
not merely to know more about the external
form of educational organisation in India, but
to realise the atmosphere of opinion in which
the organisers are at work And such readers
will not rest content with the knowledge of
opinion they will desire to penetrate more
deeply into Indian sentiment, knowing that
(as Mark Pattison said long ago) "deeper than
opinions lies the sentiment which predetermines
opinion", and that "what it is important for
us to know, with respect to our own age or any age

to not its results in opinions but the complex elements of the moral feeling and character in which, as in a congenial soil, opinions grow."

So much in comment upon the value and seasonableness of the report the reading of it leaves a number of impressions vividly upon the mind It recalls to us India's debt, and owns to the administrative energy of Lord Curzon. He was the first of the Governors-General effectively to realise the dynamic force of education in the organised work of Indian government. To him is the credit of having realised the urgency of India's educational need, and of having taken vigorous steps along the road which seemed to him the path of administrative duty and of businesslike organisation Mr Orange's report is not, in the technical sense, dedicated to Lord Curzon But Lord Curzon is the man without whose untiring industry in the highest of government the great changes chronicled in this report would not (at least in their present form) have come to pass

A second impression is that, in India as elsewhere, financial capacity has a great word to say in fixing the speed and limits of educational advance Without the inner growth of spiritual and social ideals in a people, mere expenditure upon education can indeed accomplish little But, granted that growth, it is the treasury much more than the educational officer that fixes the degree with which official education grapples with the new needs of a people Gradually, it is true, the growth of opinion (world-opinion, even more than merely local or even national opinion) affects the attitude of mind of the Treasury But the Treasury is slow to move Its tradition is against moving until it is obliged to move Its way is not to anticipate educational needs, but to deny their existence

so long as it can, and to act only when it is compelled to act But the highest art in the educational policy of a nation is to anticipate needs, to be beforehand with them, to guide nascent aspirations by favouring provision of well-planned intellectual discipline and opportunity Our English educational history is full of missed opportunities, of failures on the part of the State to look ahead and to provide in time the kind of educational organisation which the nation was about to need The same is true of India There, as here, the Treasury (for reasons partly wise, partly unwise, partly sufficient, partly insufficient) has failed to do soon enough what the growing and changing needs of the people required Educational policy has been strongly thwarted by a too narrow view of finance Education, from the Treasury point of view, has been traditionally regarded as "unproductive" expenditure The old taunt of a too commercial (a mistakenly "commercial") and so too material political economy has clung to its educational theory The presuppositions of it have been fallacious The Treasury mind has never, here or in India, fully realised that a wise and generous educational policy must look ahead, must be venturesome, must stake much on the future, and is in essence capital outlay upon a scheme of development What Bacon said about the planting of colonies is true of the planning of education "It is like the planting of woods, you must make your account to lose almost twenty years' profit, and expect your recompense in the end" Indian Education has never had enough money spent upon it It is "anaemic for want of proper subsidy It is in great measure mechanical and sterile because it has been virtually starved Whether any more generous treatment of it was financially possible is indeed a difficult question Other claims upon government were in themselves an exhausting drain But the

fact emerges that Indian education never has had enough money spent upon it If this financial restriction of it was inevitable, it is one of the tragedies of the world's history that Western civilisation roused India without giving India the educational preparation which that momentous change required

The third reflection which Sir Grange's report provokes is that the educational ideas dominant in Great Britain in one decade become dominant in Indian administration a decade or so later The ideas take time to travel, or rather to realise themselves at so great a distance from their base In the earlier days of English education in India, evangelical ideas prevailed Scotsmen were in the highest posts of Indian Government, and Scotsmen believed in education with an evangelical flavour This is said with no meaning of contempt Far from it The English-speaking world owes an incalculable debt to the Christian zeal of the educationally minded Evangelicals We still see the same influences at work in some of the Christian missions in India But the Evangelical was by temperament something of an optimist His creed had a gloomy side, but he was sanguine in his psychology And he honestly believed that a cheap education, if only it contained the necessary formulas, would be a civilising, a moralising education Within limits he was right But he applied his view without discrimination and with too little regard to the facts of human nature Then came the reaction — which was Macaulayism Intellectualism took the place of religious zeal — intellectualism warmed by the heat of passion for social betterment and for individual freedom Macaulayism left a deeper mark upon the machinery of Indian education than upon the realities of Indian life Then, when the first rapture enthusiasm of Macaulayism faded away, the spirit of Robert Lowe entered into possession No one man ever did more harm to

English Elementary education than Robert Lowe He had all the logical dexterity, and all the practical obtuseness, of the academic mind He was an amateur who believed himself to be an expert By nature a university don, he prided himself upon his insight into economics— the Science in which dominie ss is the most mischievously misleading His educational policy was based upon political economy elaborate ly misunderstood He invented "payment by results", which is a device for assessing the value of a Spiritual process by the methods of an actuary And in due course the patent method of "payment by results", a method attractive by its delusive Simplicity to the Treasury mind, infected the educational administration of India in Great Britain, Lowe's logic fell into disrepute twenty years ago It is now going out of fashion in India And Mr Orange's report records the painful beginnings of an attempt on the part of Government to replace it by Something better

Within the compass of a brief review it is impossible to Summarise the multitudinous points of interest which prick the attention of the reader of this report The present writer's copy of the book is Scored with pencil marks which direct attention on almost every page to Some matter of importance. After all, the best thing that any review can accomplish is to Send more readers to the book itself It must Suffice to Say in conclusion a few words as to the magnitude of the task with which educational administrators in India are contending Mr Orange's report deals with an area of 1,118 566 Square miles, and with a population, in India and Burma, of 241 millions of inhabitants These Stupendous totals baffle the thoughts of the European Reader And yet nearly half a million of Square miles of Indian territory and more than forty millions of the Indian population are

xpress ɛ excinded from Mr Frugé's review One
thinks of the haunting lines in Rossetti's Sonnet

And, leagues beyond those leagues, more Sea

Upon the education of this immense region, the
Indian Government annually spends at present
a little more than threepence half penny per head
of the population In England and Wales public
authorities spend, per head of population, almost
exactly as much every week as the Indian Government
spends in the course of a year.